THE IRISH BUFFALO CONVENTION.

A GENUINE EMIGRANT AID MOVEMENT THE CATHOLIC CLERGY LEADING THE W'

Movements of Various Meetings in the United States and the Conadas.

APPOINTMENTS OF BELEGATES.

OBJECTS OF TAE CONVENTION, &c., do.

A meeting was held in St. Mary's church. Jan. 19, 1866, to ake into consideration was action should be aken by the Cathodies of the city of Hamilton in the formeoning convention to be held at Builde. The Very Reverend Edward Gordon, V. G., in the chair, and Mr. James Ryan acting as accretary. The Chairman having explained the object of the convention, he called on the Rev. Mr. Carayon, who read the accompanying papers:

e coming convention to discuss, to find and to se-tract of country somewhere for the triah Cathalics lie on, to make there an independent some and form, as it were, a national nucleus in North

meeting wishes to express the hope that every de-will brieg with him to the convention an ample of reliable information respecting the lands he is do to propose for a general settlement; that infor-should be both very correct, and at the same time irre, embracing the quality of the soil, its climate, amercial prospects, its disposability and its actual

the commercial prospects, its disposability and its actual value.

2nd. It being our common impression that the settlement, though if shall be opened to all classes, yet is checky intended for those of our countrymen who are not taken with the present state of thiogs, namely, for our resinoed makers, cansi builders, street stragglers, and all such, who, most of them, are really poor. And it being our exervition besides that many of these, having always resident is cities, towns, or public works, will not easily to induced to go to the wilderness to clear a farm, with much hardship and toil, untess some pecuniary encouragement is given them—

This meeting welless to express its strong conviction, that the convention, in order to eventuate in practical results, must of necessity devise and adopt a means to make money—for pecuniary means are necessarily required to assist a least two-thirds of the settlers who are really poor; and also to induce others, who, though they may have some means at their command, still we can forest, will not go to the bush except a pecuniary encouragement is given to them.

Now without presuming that we have discovered, that

Bey may have some means at their command, still we can forcese, will not go to the bush except a pecuniary encouragement is given to them.

Now, without presuming that we have discovered that the most desirable means which, in our opinion, is in fact the touch stone of the undertaking, we would hum hly suggest that which has occurred to our minist; our views, we are fully aware, may not meet the plant of mon wiser than ourselves; but we are ready to confees that, in expessing our ideas, we deaire not to press them upon the minds of others; all we design is simply to show that the emining convention must not of necessary prive a tailure, or a Utopia, but that it may and really can bring about most happy results, if it be juniciously composed and wisely conquated.

This meeting would then suggest:—

That a society he formed throughout the breadth and length of North America, and that every member of this society shall pay annually a fixed sum during a certain number of years, in order to enable a settling committee both to purchase the lands and to assist the poor settlers at least for a few years.

This acciety, we wish to observe, may be made either a benevolent or a joint stock society, as the convention may deem best to establish; for this, as a matter of course, must be jest to the wisdom of the delegates in convention assembled. It suffices for us to express our epinion that we believe that either of these such society would be effective, if it were put into operation; and that either can be put into operation; and that either can be put into spenden we entertain no douby. For what have faith in the will of our countrymen for a noble cause. And truly whosoever will allow his thoughts to consider the matter must be struck with the cause as the one just mentioned—for any man possessed ever so little a nowledge as to the numbers and means which we command in North America must necessarily perceive that if a general seelety as the one mentioned ever so little a nowledge is not the numbers and means which we com

was formed, the moneys required for establishing the intended settlement could be raised with case in a very few years.

We believe that there is not an Irahman in North America, if a spark of patriotic fire remained yet in his breast, but can easily spare two dollars per annum at least during a few years. Now, the trilling installment of two dollars per annum paid to the solicity by every Irishman able to work, would piace into the hands of a settling sommittee the means, and more than the means, required for purchasing and colonizing the sattlement.

Let us suppose, orgo, that we reckon in North America only five hundred thousand Irishmen able to work. Let us suppose, on the other hand, that every man of these will pay to the society the small instalment of two dollars per annum, at the end of the year the total aggregate of these instalments, trilling as they are, will shall be equal to one million of dollars. One million dollars—se quite sufficient to purchase a tract of country wide enough for all the litch Catholic families in North America to settle on if they choose so to do. Were wild land to sell at the highest rate which we can reasonably anticipate—viz: at the rate of two dollars per acre—still, even at this high price, no less than live hundred thousand acres could be purchased. But what is more probable, if instead of \$2 per acre, wild land could be bought at the rate of \$1 per ceven fitty center per acre, as the case might be, then an area of 1,000,000 or even 2,000,000 of acree could be bought, nay, paid of, within twelve months, dating from the day the society was organized. Thus, the first year's working of the society and off what a there is a farm of one hundred and perhaps two hundred acree, for every desd'ute Irish Catholic family living on the Northern continent of the Mew World.

The second year's working of our society would give

in North America a home, a farm of one hundred and perhaps two hundred acres, for every desirate Irish Catholic family living on the Northern continent of the New World.

The second year's working of our society would give segain the round figure of \$1,000,000 mght be entirely applied in assisting those of the settlers who are destitute of means, and who as such require a pecuniary assistance during a lew years. Let us suppose, then, that the Settling Committee makes it a law to give a pecuniary assistance to settlers who are destitute of means, during a continued period of four years, in this manner, viz:—\$200 to every family during each of the first two years, and \$100 during each of the first two years, and \$100 during each of the first two years, upon condition always that settlers thus assisted will be bound to clear no less than five acres of land each year of these four years. Well, great as this encouragement is, the Settling Committee could afford giving it at once to no less than 5,000 of such families. After two years the said committee could give the same encouragement to 2,500 families more. So that within the short period of four years 7,200 families derituite of means could be combirated by settled. And, if we shall suppose that the rich families that will settle also within that period will be constitute comparatively to the poor families wettled in four years, dating from the day the work of colonization has commenced. Allowing now that the average number lower in the said will be settled in the settlement no less than 80,000 families have brought to the settlement no less than 50,000 families have brought to the settlement no less than 50,000 families have brought to the settlement no less than 50,000 families are supposed to be destitute of means, would be extantially after permittee, would serve for an indefinite number of years to continue the work of colonization has proported and even greater to what can be effected due the settlers who have no means at their committee, would be not been

Meetings and Appointments of Delegates.

Meetings and Appointments of Delegates.

New York Cory.—The Irish Society of this city, for forwarding emigrants to the Western States, have appointed T. D. M Gee a delegate from this city.

Alrany —Matthew McMahon. Faq. attorney-at-law, will be present from Albany; other gestlemen and civerymen from the interior cities—Utlea, Syrastes, Rochester Elmira, Lockport, Oswego, &c.—are also expected.

NEW JERSEY.

Bev. Mr. Kelly, Pastor of Jersey (Sty. one of the oldest and most influential clergymen in the discess of Newaris, a to be present at Buffalo. There may be other delegates of whom we have not yet heard.

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The following resolutions were adopted by the Cacholica of St. Patrick's congregation in this city. Our exemplary and patrictle pastor, the Rev. James Meaging, in accordance with a numeronaly signed requisition to that effect, convened and presided ever a meeting of his people this day, in one of the spacious rooms of the new and beautiful schoolhouse which he has erected.

The Rev. Chairman having opened the meeting by stating the objects for which it was called, in a brief but bucauts and elequent speech, expressed his high a periodation of the grand movement that now fills the minds of all true Catholica in the Union.

all true Cathodies in the Union. On metion, W. Naghton was appointed Secretary to the meeting, and Messra, J. D. Clark, B. Bergin, T. W. Pur-cell, J. McNames, and M. Quealey, a committee to draft resolutions.

there were these states and the Provinces in everying a conceptabilities of these states and the Provinces in everying a conceptabilities of these states and the Provinces in everying a conceptability and their may be agreed on bythin one extension for the state of the capital states of the several and with the preceding re-offsteen, most respectably and correlately request our accounts the passion to accordance with the preceding re-offsteen as delegate from this, the capital city of this was are unqualifiedly in favor of a breaton in one of the Western States of this republic, and are decidedly of option the interaction of the Standards.

Reserved, that a committee of sixteen be appointed, where dust is shall be to find out that a committee of sixteen by appointed, where the minutes of both like in this city who are desirous to emigrate, the business of compation to which they are type-country in the business of compation to which they are type-country of adapted, the absence of capital they precase, and such other correct information as may be deemed requisite.

Reserved, It at we hald analyter general meeting immediately after Verpers to meet fundary.

The Rev. Father O'Donnell, of Nashau, has been chosen as delegate from that town. There will be no man in the convention who will bring a larger experience, a more sincere patriotism, or dearer intellect, to bear upon its cornells, than the rev. pastor of Nashua.

MISCONSIN.
Milwaukit will be represented by a couple of her best

citizens.

From Pertuge City, they will have the Rev. James Favid Roche, a clergyman of large experience in Western affairs, and many other towns in this State are preparing to send equally fitting deputies.

to send equally fitting depaties.

The Pilot of the 2d inst. says:

We have not been appresed of any movement among our Cathelle recisite to send delegates to the Boffalo Convention, which sessenbles in that city on the 12th of February. Boston sheald certainly be represented. The Emigrant Society should the this matter up. Information as regards the best localities for settlers may there be obtained, which it is necessary should be in the possession of that society—that is, if it where to full the object for which it was formed. The Candrable Irish Saciety, the oldest Irish organization in America, should also set d a representative three. We hope some one will urge this subject upon the attention of the members. If all lasks why will not the Young Catholies Friend Society, which has just completed a successful recurse of lectures, move in this matter? Here are three someties which we have named, each one of whom should send one delegate. We would suggest to the chief officers of each to lay the matter before their societies and obtain some action in relation therete. The time is short. The convention assembles on the 12th inst., and Boston should not be unrepresented.

Rev. Mr. Romans it, we learn, to represent his people of Randelph and Quincy, and Rev. Mr. R. che, of Faston, is to represent his district.

Salks — At a meeting at the Lyceum Hall, Salem, on Friday, Feb. 1, Rev. Mr. McNulty in the chair. Messers, Thomas Laeby and James Melegary, Esqs, were duly empowered to represent the meeting of citizens interested.

Thomas Laoby and James Meticary, Esgs, were duly empowered to represent the meeting at the convention.

Defroit Chedential.—At a meeting of citizens interested in Irish emigration, and favorable to the promotion of actual settlement in the interior, assembled in Petrot on Tuesday, January 20, 1856, Hogo O'Beirne, Esq., and Dr. W. Hassett were duly elected delegates to the convention called at Builalo for that purpose, on Feb. 12, 1886.

CANADA WEST

The Mirror of the 1st inst says.—

We have no apprehension that there will be any difficulty in selecting delegates; we fear rather a too warm reception. In the first place, called at the meeting is, under the ansoices of the Young Men's St. Patrick's Atsociation, that seedery may reasonably expect to have a delegate chosen from among its members. In the second place, it may be objected that age, wealth, and experience, are the qualifications necessary to a choice—that in such a case, you'h, talent and vigorous manbood go for nothing. To the first proposition—that the Young Men's St. Patrick's Association have a right to a voice in the selection of a delegate—well-sast. The delegate from Montreal, B. Devim, Esq., is a member of the Association in that diffy—its President in fact for many years. From the apathy which seems to prevail here on the question, it seems to us that had n't the Association taken the matter up, it might have been dropped. Besides, this society, composed as it is of merchants, mechanics, elecks, and students in law or needline, represents fully one-fourth of the falabitants. It has a right therefore, to a delegate from the ranks, and unless it exercises that right it will not work in harmony with the present society of Montreal."

Brantonn.—As delegate are to be elected, the Mirror further recommends the selection of the other two from the different at large of the Catholice of Brantford was held on Sunday, Jan. 27, for the purpose of choosing delegates to represent this town in the forthooming convention to be held at Buffalo on the 12th of F

Mr. R. P. Cartan was requested to not as Seccetary to the meeting.

The Rev. Charman having explained the object of the meeting, and bring de from to forward the views of the Very lev. Bean Kirwan, the promoter of this envention, he boged that the matter would be taken up by their lordships, the Bishops of this province and the neighboring republic, who should be respectfully solicited to lead their influence to so good and great a work. He also suggested that the delegates should be reminised of the necessity of impressing on the members of the convextion that the colonization should be made sure and permanent—that a given number of intoding settlers should be accompanied with a clergyman and a schoolmaster—that they should possess mesos to enable them to creek a church and a schoolmous in a central locality, remarking that it would be a strong inducement to intending settless, and be a means of drawing off the surplus population of our countrymes from the rail roads, the canals, the overcrowded cities and towns, where, too often, they are tempted to commit excesses, when took religion and their country are assailed, which colonization would have the effect of removing.

He hoped, also, that this movement of colonization would not by any means weaken or divert public attention from one still more important—" Preciom of Education." The Rev. Chairman was listened to with marked attention.

tion."

The Rev. Chairman was listened to with marked attention—his remarks were lucia and prastical.

The following resolutions were then moved and car-

The bolowing resolutions were then insved and carried:

1. That this meeting approves of the objects contemplated by the Buffalo Convention.

2. That the Rev. J. Ryan and Str. R. P. Cartan e delegates to represent Brantford in the Convention.

3. That the foregoing resolutions be published in the leading Catholic journals.

Mr. Joseph Quinkan was called to the chair, when a rote of thanks was unanimously passed to the reverend chairman.

Mr. Joseph Quinlan was called to the chair, when a rote of thanks was unanimously passed to the revered chairman.

Kingarea.—A meeting of the Iriahmen of the city of Kingsten was held at the National Hotel on Thesday, the 28th January, for the purpose of taking into chasideration the expediency of sending delegates to the canvention to be held in Buffalo on the 12th of February next, for the purpose of encouraging enigration to this country. James O'Reilly, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Hugh Cummins was appointed Secretary. The following recolutions were adopted:—

Moved by the very Rev. P. Dollard, Visar General, seconded by Mr. Jeremiah Meagher, fact this meeting fully appreves of the objects contemplated by the convention to be held at Buffalo on the 12th proximo.

Moved by Mr. Jeremiah Meagher, seconded by Mr. Peter Kildud, That this meeting deem it expedient that the Buffalo convention, and that two delegates be nominated for that purpose.

Moved by Matthew Rourk, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Alderman Baker, Einst the very fiew Angus McDonnoll, Vicar General, be one of the delegates to represent our interest at the said convention.

Moved by Mr. Jeremiah Meagher, seconded by Mr. Alderman Harty, that John Patterson, Esq., be the second delegate.

Upon motion, Mr. O'Reilly was moved from the chair, and Mr. Rourk called thereto. The thanks of the meeting were then given to Mr. O'Reilly was moved from the chair, and Mr. Rourk called thereto. The thanks of the meeting were then given to Mr. O'Reilly was moved from the chair, and Mr. Rourk called thereto. The thanks of the meeting were then given to Mr. O'Reilly was moved from the chair, and Mr. Rourk called thereto. The thanks of the meeting the athen moved by Mr. Alderman Har'y, seconded by Mr. Councillor Campbell, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Morning Heraid and British Whigh next papers.

A collection was made for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the delegates, when in a few minutes. Ald Sa. was paid in.

Cheers were

the expenses of the delegates, when in a lew minutes 140 5s. was paid in ...

Cheers were then given for the Queen, and for Canada, when the meeting dispersed.

The Twelfth at Huffalo.

[From the New York American Cait.]

After publishing with much pleasure for the part three or four weeks, the proceedings of local meetings to elect delegates to Bulkio, and while rejoicing in the comparative fulness of the representation, we must entereven now, a protest against all extravagant expectations. This convention is without a preceden; the business is of the most weighty character; the time ist nevitably short; many of the delegates will be new to such other and to all deliberative discussion. One assurance only do we venture to give our readers, from a personal acquaintance of same years with coveral of the depatite—that the proceedings will be characterized throughout by a courtexy gravity and good taste, while shall extort admiration from the most confirmed skeptle in firth capacity for self government. If there were no other goarnates for that, the presence of some twenty distinguished living more it.

We have hoped for the presence there of one set of men, whose attendance will, at the present session, be small; we alinde to the wealthy frishman of our castorn cities. That class taken all gather, is not large, yet its aggregate wealth is very considerable. Those who belong to the the quarter million men and unwards—strange fairly with na live, or other foreigners of equal means, some of them are camplinous for their nove cartities all of them cherish the national virtue of hospitality. But it is not inviduous to assort that there is little serve sympathy between them and the great boils of their expenses of them, grieve mine, bluiz more, sowed more, they have the public applies and they compensate them and the great boils of their examples of the second of the properties of the same and they compensate the public spirit, and of nour congrants—those who possess from \$10,000 to \$100,000—come more in vain to missiv

interests are too serious, the committency too diverse, the representation too law, to permit around it may to assure under importance, which is the communicance of such distance. Our readers may distantise all survivity on that hear, we are quite as occasin of good human and good sense prevailing as that the convention will be held. By this day week the result will be an own through the daily journals; but the deads with not probably be given in full, unless in the profitsh weekly papers of Pebruary 23. The day previous to that date, good citizens, and even had eithers, will celebrate the themory of Wachington, who, under God made thirteen colouse "tree and inde-weight States." The visits of sectarian wrath, we may be sure, will be freely empitted by the preachers of prescription on the heads of foreigh born Cataclies. Let them rail on. If we are but true to, surveyers, we will soon be able to haugh proscription to soom in these old States and cities. The convention will soon to soom in these old States and cities. The convention will soon to soom in these old States and cities. The convention will soon to soom in these old States and cities. The convention will soon to soom in these old States and cities. The convention will soon to soom in these old States and cities. The convention will soon to soom in these old States and cities. The convention will soon to soom in these old States and cities. The convention will soon to soom in these old States and cities. The convention will soon to soom in these old States and cities. The convention will soon to soom in these old States and cities. The convention will soon to soom in these old States and cities. The convention will soon to soom in these old States and cities. The convention will soon to soom in these old states and cities in the project of the soon of the proposition to be observed by such a bedy.

New Project to Connect the Atientle and Pa

cific Oceans by a Ship Canal-Interesting Engineering Report. In November, 1854, Mr. W. Kentish, civil engineer, received instructions from Mr. F. M Kelley, a merchant of New York, to proceed to Panama and follow-down the course to the southward, with a view to discover a good harbor in the vicinity of lat. 7 deg. N.; from the harbor (if found) to proceed eastward towards the dividing ridge of the country, and to search for such a line as will admit the construcion of an open cut, without locks, for a ship canal that shall connect the waters of the Pacific Ocean with the Atrato river, near its confluence with the Truando river. The result of Mr. Kentish's exploration and survey was published a short time since. It is of great importance, and presents features of great interest to the commercial world, as it demonstrates the entire practicability of a caual for the passage of vessels of the largest class without lockage.

Almost coeval with the discovery of the continents of America, the most earnest endeavors have been made to find a passage to the Pacific by a shorter route than that of Cape Horn; the manifest inutility of a northwestern passage has concentrated attention to the more genial locality of the isthmus that divides the two continents. It will be necessary, in order to convey a just estimate of the importance of the present report to refer slightly to the explorations and surveys which, from time to time, have been made public. The most prominent were as The Tehuantepec route—Among many luteresting explorations, one is recorded by J. J. Williams, Esq.,

civil engineer. The distance from ocean to ocean by this route, from the Pacific to the Atlantic side is 186 miles, but no water exists in sufficient quanis 186 miles, but no water exists in sufficient quantities at the requisite level to render this route practicable for a canal by lookage, and the enormous depth and length by a through cut precludes the possibility, commercially, of such an undertaking. The Honduras route, explored under the direction of E. G. Squires, in 1853, commences at Puerto Cabello, on the Caribbean sea, and terminates at the Bay of Forseca, on the Pacific. The length of the route is 166 statute miles; here, also, although the waters of three rivers pass each other several miles on their course, the necessary summit water does not exist by which lookage could be formed for a trade of any considerable extent.

waters of three rivers pass each other several miles on their course, the necessary summit water does not exist by which lockage could be formed for a trade of any considerable extent.

The next important line of communication between the two oceans occurs by way of Nicaragua. This line commences in the Bay of San Jaan de Nicaragua, on the Atlantic, in lat II deg, north, and lon, 83 deg, 45, west of Greenwich, and runs in a northwesterly direction across the continent. The sammit level is the Lake Nicaragua, the surface of which at ordinary stages of the water, is 105 feet above the low tide of the Atlantic. It was proposed to reach this summit by 14 lockages in a distance of II9 miles. After cutting through a considerable ridge the descent was to be made to the Pacific at Brito by another flight of fourteen locks in a little over nine miles—the whole distance being one hundred and ninety-four miles. In consequence of the abundant supply of water on the summit this route was considered very desirable. Col. Childs, in his report suggested a canal filteen feet wide at the bottom and seventy feet at the top, having seventeen feet of water the entire distance from ocean to ocean. At though of comparatively small dimensions, it being intended for the transit of but one vessel at a time, except at the turnouts, and that vessel drawing less than seventeen feet of water, the estimated cost, as computed by Col. Childs, was thirty-one and a half million of dollars. In view of the length of lockage, its depth and width, it is extremely probable that it would not be found sufficiently capacious to accommodate that portion of the trade of the whole world for which this canal is intended.

Southeast of Nicaragua is the well known route of the Isthmus of Panama, the inadequate supply of water at the summit level and for lockages must ever produce the possibility of connecting the two oceans. This point, South of Panama numerous surveys and explorations have been made along the Sierras Liorage. The world have been made along t

through which an open cut without looks, from rean to ocean, might be made; but nothing of the sort has been shown to be practicable; the results have been unsatisfactory, and the researches have shown that the Sierras Lloranas extends in an unbroken chain to the Gulf of Darien; here the field of research on the continent of North America and the Isthmas

chain to the value of Pariet, there the near of research on the continent of North America and the Istamas terminates: but the northeramost portion of the condinent of South America, with its numerous rivers and streams, having their rise in the cordillems, offers a new field for exploration.

It is somewhat remarkable that the route indicated in Mr. Kentish's report was referred to by Baron Humboldt, but explorations in that quarter had been comparatively neglected until taken upby Mr. Kefley. The report of Mr. Kentish is of considerable length, and contains tables of the amount of excavation, with copious statistical information by Mr. N. W. Stone, of the amount of trade between European States and the Pacific together with an able confirmatory report from Mr. E. W. Serrell, consulting engineer.

A more comprehensive idea may be formed of the character of the route by first tracing it as it is presented by nature, and then describing the work necessary to transform it into a canal, or as it is termed in the report, a river aqueduct. The total distance from ocean to ocean is 125 miles. More than half the distance is by nature ready for the passage of the largest class of vessels. It is proposed to form an open cut without locks. Passing from the Caribbean Sea between the eighth and ninth degrees of morth latitude, into the Gulf of Darien, the delta of the river Atrato is arrived at. This river emplea itself into the gulf by nine mouths, called Bocas: the several streams are called Canos. It is proposed to enter the Cano Caquitic, per at low tide there is about four feet water. The water gradually deepens, and at two miles it is thirty feet. From theore for skity-one miles it is nowhere less than forty-serior for the river Transdo is arrived at. Here is the sum at least, or the highest pert of the whole line. It is fifteen feet above the mean level of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Diverging from the Atlantic and Following the course of this river is a high per control of the Transdo, and the rowell and per c

therefore draws his positive inference from natural data, namely: that the waters that cover the great beds of the oceans, when at rest from lunar infu-

tance from the centre of the earth; that the tidal wave is governed by the passage of the mon over the earth, and if land did not intervene, the wave would follow uniformly one hour after the passage of the luminary. Now, on the Pacific coast the regular progress of the tidal wave is obstructed by land, but the wave flows on with the accumulation and momentum, or with the aggregate force, which would otherwise have spread over the entire surface occurred by the projection of land. The river Trando row flows in a northeast direction into the Atrato. Mr. Kentish here proposes to do what at first appears to be a paradoxical impossibility—to cause a river to flow back towards its source. To accomplish this it is proposed to cause the waters of the

Mr. Kentish here proposes to do what at first appears to be a paradexical impossibility—to cause a river to flow back towards its source. To accomplish this it is proposed to cause the waters of the Truando which now flow into the Atlantic through the channel of the river Atrato, to flow into the Pacific, by cutting a tunnel three and one quarter miles long through the ridge on the Pacific coast. The atrato river would then become the teeder to the Truando in its reversed current direction and increased volunie, when it becomes for 36 miles the channel of the new river aqueduct.

The average depth of the river Truando is about 30 feet, and its width 120 feet; to suit the requirements of the new river, a uniform depth of 36 feet and a width of 200 feet is necessary; to accomplish this will require the removal in round numbers of 35 million yards of alluvial soil, and 23 yards of rock. On diverging from the channel of the Cordillers, and for 26 miles the cutting is through soild rock. For the necessary tunnelling through soild rock. For the necessary tunnelling through soild rock. For the necessary tunnelling through soild rock, For the necessary tunnelling through soild rock for the tunnel must be equal to that of the river—200 feet—and one arch sprung overthis great space would be too expansive to ensure safety; two arches are therefore substituted, which would be of such a height that frigates and merchantmen generally need only lower their topmasts. The amount of cutting for this last 26 miles is estimated—of rock, (trap) 27 millions of yards, and of alluvial soil 24 million yards. Such is an outline of the bold and original means proposed by Mr. Kentish for the accomplishment of this work. They are compatible with the vasiness of the enterprise, and the great resulting benefits which, on its completion, would accrue to the commerce of the world. It may be justly conceded that no route has yet been found—and, judging from past experience, probably will never be—that possesses the advantages of this. The most

them as desirable as any in the world. Presenting no very extraordnary engineering difficulties, nor any features but those eminently practicable, yet from the aggregate amount of rock and soil to be removed, the estimated cost is no less than two hundred millions of dollars. Great as this sum is, it is but one-sixth more than the cost of the Great Northern Railroad of England. Some estimate of the great commercial value of an inferoceanic canal may be gathered from the following:—A vessel from the port of New York, sailing at the ordinary rate of 110 miles per day, via the interoceanic canal in her voyage out and home, would give in time 254 days and a distance of 19,000 miles in the year 1853 one thousand and twenty-eight vessels to be \$1,500 each per month, there would have been a clear saving in expenses of \$12,984,000, besides interest on the value of ships and cargo; and this is but a small part of the trade of the world through the Pacific.

The Southern Commercial Convention.

ITS ADJOURNMENT-ITS LABORS AND THEIR BESULT. -LETTER FROM GEN. GREEN. RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 7, 1856.

On reviewing the labors of the Southern Conven tion, which closed its animated and harmonious secsion at 4 P. M. to-day, the only advantages I can discover as likely to arise is the development of more attention and effort towards building up an in dependent Southern trade, both foreign and domestic

Ex-Governor Floyd, of Va., offered resolutions in favor of creating "a line or lines of first class steam" ers from Southern ports," which, as a policy, had the unanimous sympathy of the convention; and although it run off on abstractions, in the end they were adopted in all their force.

Col. N. D. Morris, of Va., offered resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, recommending the

were unanimously adopted, recommending the South to use Southern manufactures in preference to those of the North; to patronize nope but Southern watering places, and to educate their children in Southern schools and colleges.

Resolutions were also offered requesting Congress to repeat the duties on radiroad iron.

Gen. Green, of Texas, introduced resolutious recommending the Southern States to sustain and assist a national highway to the Pacific, on the line of 32 deg. North lat., (that is the line of the Texas Western Railroad Company, as surveyed by Col. A. B. Gray, which was adopted with but one dissenting voice.

General Cazneau, of Texas, offered resolutions a broader scope. They demand the attention of the general government to the importance of a set or system of continental highways, which, under a law equal and impartial encouragement, should unit of equal and impartial encouragement, should unite the three great maritime ports of the Atlantic, Paci-tic and Gulf of Mexico by Indissoluble bonds, and as a collateral of this comprehensive system of national highways, the establishment on the same general basis of equal encouragement of lines of mail steamers from all the principal scaports of the Union.

steamers from all the principal scaports of the Union.

These resolutions, which aimed to place all the practicable railroads to the Pacific and all the scapers and steam lines of the Union on an equal general footing of government favor, were tabled the vote of one State.

These are the leading points, and they show as fairly and clearly as I know how to state them the objects and sentiments of the convention. The immediate practical consequence of this interchange of views and pledges will be to draw away from the North the money the South has hitherto spent at Northern schools, colleges, watering places, &c., to build up similar institutions at the South, and to stimulate the capitalists of the South and the Southern representatives in Congress to call into existence lines of stemmers and a direct trade, and with it a direct immigration to Southern ports.

The convention adjourned to meet at Savay and, Ga., the second Monday of December next.

A Member of the Convention.

GENERAL THOMAS J. GREEN'S TOAST. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1-16.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. Your reporter, in the HERALD of Mesterday, makes a mistake in my toast at the dinner given by the city of Richmond, Va., to the Southern Commercial

Convention. It was this:

The Southern Republic-If driven to separation bounced on the nexts by Mason and Dixon's line, as the south by the Isthmus of Tehnanteper, the laboration of the South by the Isthmus of Southern shore, alch

threatens Africatization. As this sentiment was given in response to a co pliment to the filibuster State of Texas, of which am proud of being a citizen, it has a meaning in each and every word, and was approved by the tree company present, and I believe will be by the . 'ar mous sentiment of the Southern States. I ask, is there one so stupid as to believe the federal Union would survive one year the Africanization of Cuba? I think not. Such an idea to Southern sentiment is

I think not. Such an idea to Southern sentiment is as preposterous as to believe that the occupants of a ensile would fold their arms in quiet and await the result after the train to the magazine beneath them had been fired.

Your reporter makes me say truly that "I am a fillbuster, and proud of it;" but not so proud, in the sickly criminal interpretation as now applied to it, of violating the laws, and thereby offending Great Britain. But I said on that occasion I was proud of it, as adding liberty upon this continent—proud of it in the sense of the first, the greatest, the best of fillbusters—the Father of his Country, whose portrait adorned the opposite wall. Proud of it in the sense of the first, the greatest, the best of fillbusters—the Father of his Country, whose portrait adorned the opposite wall. Proud of it in the service of Andrew Jackson, when President of this republic, he permitted myself and others to purchase munitions of war, and to recruit soldlers with drum and fife under the flag of the lone star which flaunted in the breeze. With the great Jackson's permission, thus we marched into Texas, to "fight for our rights." There we struck for liberty and redeemed an empire from despotism. This was the work of ten long years. When in the commencement, we believed one short one would accomplish it. I regretted, as most other democratic of this Union did, to see our democratic administration departing from the glories of Jacksonism, by using the federal arm to prop despotism and suppress liberty upon this continent. I believed that our democratic President was wrong abstractly and practically; I believed it was one of the inherent rights of Americans to fight for liberty at home, and help our near neighbors do likewise. I thanked cid Virginia for furnishing an exalted partied in the person of John Tyler, whose last Presidential act was the accomplishment of annexaments; I thanked old Virginia for furnishing an ex-alted patrict in the person of John Tyler, whose last Presidential act was the accomplishment of annexa-tion, which, in the language of the toast, makes the "lone star grow brighter and brighter in the con-stellation of States."

Thos. J. Garen,

Our Cincinnati Carrespondence. CINCINNATI, Jan. 30, 1856. Hogs in Cincinnati-"Round the Falls"-The Hog

Market-Improvement of River Commerce-Railroads-Eastern Division of Ohio and Mississip-pi Road-The Tribune's Absurdities about Chicago and St. Louis, &c.

Pork is the staple of trade in this city. The number killed here the present season exceeds that of last some 70,000 head. Adding increase of weight, the increase is equal, I suppose, to 80,000 at least. Doubtless you have frequently given the figures in the HERALD; yet, as you have hundreds, if not thousands, of new readers every day, it may be worth while to transcribe for you the following statement, showing the number of hogs packed at this point

1833 85,000	1845196,000
1834123,000	1846305,000
1835	1847250,000
1836123,000	1848475,000
1837103,000	1849 410,000
1838182,000	1850393,000
1839190,000	1851334,000
1840 95,000	1852352,000
1841	1853361,000
1842220,000	1854
1843250,000	1855
1844240,000	1856425,000
At an average of 200 po	unds to the hog, the 70,000

increase in numbers this year is equal in value, at 6

cents per pound, to \$840,000. The number of hogs packed this season " round the Falls "-which means at Louisville, Jeffersonville and New Albany-is about 335,000. I have not the figures of that locality for last year, but have no

doubt this is an increase.

In St. Louis the number of hogs packed will be (or rather is) about 110,000, showing an increase, as I am informed, of several thousand over last sea-

as I am informed, of several thousand over last season. There is also a general increase at the lesser points. At a few, however, there is a failing off in the packing, but only owing to shipments of hogs to other places for slaughter.

Upon the whole, you will find that in my previous letters—from Indianapolis and St. Louis—I estimated correctly the hog market. It has been dall during January, and the season is closing on prices considerably declined from those of eight weeks ago. It by no means follows, however, that pork, or lard, or bacon are to tusble much, or remain down if they do. On the contrary, there are causes at work to keep prices at fair rates for all who did not go into hogs in the early part of the season at ridiculeus figures.

Cincinnati is dull enough at present. The long continued cold weather has suspended navigation for an unusual period. It is yet cold. There is an unusual quantity of snow on the ground, and the sleighing is better than it has been for years. But the landing looks desolate. A large fleet of boats is in port, and will be in imminent peril when the heavy ice of the river breaks, particularly if it goes out with a sudden flood. The property at the wharf thus in jeopardy has a value of at least a million or dollars.

The suspension of business, with suspended navi-

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thus in jeopardy has a value of at least a million or dollars.

The suspension of business, with suspended navigation, is a good commentary on the value of the river, both here and at St. Louis. Both cities have railroad facilities, but both find by experience that the rivers are to remain forever the highways of commerce in the heavy articles. Both find that closed rivers and limited operations go together. This by no means proves, however, that Western railroads have no value, or do no business. All the roads are doing well—better than ever before. They are the tributaries, so far as the weighty products of the country are concerned, to the river commerce; and the amount of additional trade which they are aiding to create, and to concentrate at the river ports, is hard to estimate. It is immense, and is elequent of the future of the river and lake cities.

Parties are now here in connection with the proposed completion of the eastern division of the Chio and Mississippi Railroad, from Cincinnati (or rather from Seymour to which point, ninety miles west, the road is new open) to Vincennes. When the link from Seymour to Vincennes is open, the line to St. Louis will be complete. Whether the arrangement proposed as most desirable will be carried out, is not yet finally decided; but probabilities are in its favor. Whether it is carried out or not, however the road is certain to be completed—as, if the plan now in agitation will not work, the property will pass into the hands of the bondholders, and their own interests will require its completion. A glance at the majo will show any of your readers the importance of the line. It will be one of the leading roads from New York to St. Louis.

The Tribuse recently had on article intended to show that Chicago is to eclipse St. Louis. I reside in the latter place, and know the temper of the poople well. They cherish friendly feelings towards Chicago, (except so far as negro stealing is concerned,) and are proud of her as a smart Western town. But they are not moneral and ly safe to indulge that idea until he can reach the horizon. John Brown.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4, 1856. Ohio Politics-Eighth of January Concention A Secret Douglas Move Discovered.

Knowing well the extended circulation and great influence of the HERALD, and its value as a medium of political information, and also that at this time everything bearing on the Presidential struggle of 1856 is especially interesting and important, I send you a chapter of the public and secret operations of the politicians and wirepullers of Ohio. I am sware of the small interest and influence which has heretofore attached to everything relating to Ohio politics-the fault, to a great extent, of her own politicians. But since she has now, so far as the democratic party is concerned, purged herself of i abolition heresies, and come into the great national fold of the Union, and especially as her old political managers and wirepullers have been pretty much killed off, or assumed new characters in the drama, I hope she will be allowed the proper position which her great wealth and population, and the number of her electoral votes entitle her to. She will certainly do that, if the men who are now trying to regulate her affairs do not succeed in building up a new re gency worse than any we have ever been cursed

The "spoils" at Washington are, of course, s' \$ he great object; and the chief point to be gained is to get control of that share which ought to belong to Ohio. This is the stake which is now being played for, and has been for a year past, by some of our would-be sharp fellows. The "little giant," you know, is to be the next President notens coleas. But it is to be given out that he is not a candidate. He is to "put away the crown" in the true Julian spirit. Cass, Buchanan, Pierce, Hunter, Rusk, anybody who turns up, is to be put forward apparently, and each in turn to be supported ostensibly. But the ropes are to be so managed that none of these gentlemen shall get a nomination for several days after the Cincinnati Convention assembles; a muss has been kicked up, and Douglas is to come the Polk and Pierce game over all the candidates and be the nomince. The "fittie giant" has been busy for months past in setting the traps for this sang little operation in several States of the Union. Ohio has been the subject of special management. Some weeks previous to the late democratic convention, Douglas came into the State, sojourning a day or two in Cincinnati, two or three at Columbus, and ever since at a water cure establishment near Cleveland. James B. Stedman, ex-member of the Board of Public Works, who has sought to control all the power of the State for some years past, gave a supper to him in Columbus. The great point was to secure delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, who should be puppets in the hands of Douglas' peculiar friends in Ohio-men who, appearing to support Bachanan. Pierce, or any other men, could yet, at the nod of the chief managers, be transferred from one to another, as occasion might require, so as to stave off a nomination until the critical moment, when the "little giant" was to turn up under the political thimble.

The men here who assume to be the peculiar friends of Douglas, and have taken up the securing Ohio for him in the National Convention, are James B. Stedman, of Toledo; Henry B. Payne, of Ceveland; Samuel Meday, of Columbus; H. J. Jewett, of Zanesville, (United States Distric is to get control of that share which ought to belong to Ohio. This is the stake which is now being play-

neinnati.
The Cincinnati Enquirer, Columbus Statesman and Cleveland Plaindealer are of course in the secret. The disastrous result of the late election, and a timely movement at Dayton, in a large public meeting, and a speech by C. L. Vailandigham, of

that city, taking streng Nebrasa and anti-abolition ground, had prepared the democracy pretty theroughly to receive the full Nebraska doctrine. This was the first point to be secured, and these gentlemen have not been slow to avail themselves of it. The next thing was to provide for themselves; and the State was accordingly partitioned out between Stedman and Payne in the North, Medary in the certic, and McLam in the South, as delegates to represent the State at large in the Cincinnat Convention. The several Congressional districts were equally well cared for.

The next step was to secure the delegates to the State Convention. Stedman held the Northwest in his hands, and that was easily managed. To place Payne, it became necessary to put Judge Wood out of the way; and accordingly that gentleman, after having been conspicuous in Ohio politics for thirty years, and Governor of the State, and Consail to Chill, &c., was refused a place in the delegation from Cleveland, and quelty killed off with little remorse. In Columbus the Medary men won the day easily. Not so in old Hamilton. The enemies of McLean were on the alert. He himself was elected, but a majority of the delegation was against him. Here was bad business. The "combination" was in danger of breaking down. Something must be done. The case was accordingly carried to the convention, and by the aid of Jewett as chairman, and adroit management in the Committee on Credentials, the majority of the regular delegates from Hamilton county were choked down by the introduction of fourteen outsiders, elected the night before at the Neil House. The convention, without stopping to consider the merits of the case, ratified the report, and the "regulars" from Hamilton "seceedd." leaving the field to their victorious adversaries of the McLean wing of the democracy.

So far all went awimningly. But, meantime, the idea of the combination and the Douglas move got wind, and began to circulate freely through the convention, occasioning not a little indignation among the members

Onr St. Louis Correspondence. Cold Weather-Snow, Ice and the Mail Travel-Kansas Troubles and Railroads-Theatres.

We have the usual complaint of cold weather from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Rio Grande to the dominions of Great Britain. An intense spell of cold has locked everything in its icy embrace. Heavily loaded six horse wagons are now crossing hourly in front of this city. The snow is eight inches deep, and deepens as we ascend westward far into Kansas Territory. The ice on the Missouri and its tributaries is nearly double as thick as has been known before for fifteen years. When the weather does change I apprehend we shall have an amazing and destructive flood.

The mail from Santa Fe arrived at Independence a few days since. I received a letter this morning. There is no news of very much interest in that quarter. General Gariand still remains in the southera portion of the Territory. The Legislature is in

era portion of the Territory. The Legislature is in session, hat doing nothing of note.

In Kansas matters are in a very unsettled condition. The fires of discord are smothered for the moment by Governor Shannon, but the slightest spark would rekindle them into a consuming flame. A woman at Lawrence, whose husband the shoriff wished to arrest, armed herself with a pair of revolvers, and defied the officer. He, however, by stratagem, contrived to have her seized, while he carried the husband off. The moment she was released she fired four shots at those who had restrained her, and was near killing one of them. These are the sort of women the aid societies send out. From all I can learn we may look for more bloodshed there when the spring opens. One thing I am certain of—the pioneers along our western border have made up their minds that they will not have a community of abolitionists in Kansas. Rather than submit to it they will sacrifice every dollar's worth

have made up their minds that they will not have a community of abolitionists in Kansas. Bather than submit to it they will sacrifice every dollar's worth of property they have, and then give up their lives as cheerfully as their revolutionary fathers. They are a class of men very difficult to conquer. Most of them remember the trials and hardships of their Kentucky and Temessee fathers, and all of them are familiar with difficulties and dangers.

You will have seen that our Executive, having doubts of the constitutionality of the late act in aid of the railroads, has submitted the question to the Supreme Court. It was argued several days since, but the opinion of the Court has not yet been given. It is considered very doubtful.

Miss Herron, a native of Philadelphia, but recently from Paris, where she went from California, has been drawing immense houses at the St. Louis theater. No actor or actress, within my recollection, has excited so much enthusiasm. She has had already three benefits, and all tumpers. The fact is, she has completely turned the heads of our theatre going population.

Our season has not been a very gay one. That is, not for us. It would be so considered anywhere also.

The free will faction here, who have acted under

The free soil faction here who have acted under the in-tructions of Frank Blair, at Washington, are pretty well run down.

Our Brazil Correspondence. PARA, Dec. 20, 1855.

Present Condition of Para-Navigation of the Amazon-Scarcity of India Rubbe -- Consular War-Wreck of an American Brig, &c., &c. After having traversed a greater portion of the Brazils, I have at last alighted here, and now hasten to give your readers, through your most valuable and only reliable sheet, a few items concerning this much taiked of city—Para. It is situated on the Para river, about fifty miles from the Atlantic ocean, the river

being a branch of the most noble and majestic Amazon. I am happy to inform you those that great courges, cholera and yellow fever, have nearly disappeared from among us, and is now considered things that were; and this city has now a healthy appearance, and our citizens wear a smile where they formerly wore a frown. I would inform your travelling community that

we now have a first class hotel established here, with every accommedation; also a superb line of steamers navigating the Amazon some twelve hundred miles in the interior, or if desirous of going south, we can provide them with splendid steamships for Rio de Janeiro, which make the passage in afficent days, touching at all the intermediate ports. The city is leo improving daily, and is now in a flourishing condition; and if a few more of your enterprising citizens or Yankees would come out here we would soon make it the empire city of the Brazils. As for the Brazilians, they are very few—our citizens consisting chiefly of Portuguese, American, English and French. I am sorry to inform you that the ever elastic product of this province, which you do up in so many different shapes, has become very scarce, and consequently of a very high price, and will continue so for some time to come; also the failure of your most worshy and enterprising citizen, the "Professor," in obtaining the contract from this government to supply this city with cattle; and we fear now it will be the same as heretofore—that is, no boof.

We have a regular consular war going on herehowen the resident foreign consuls and their subjects, with the exception of our own, (H. B. Dewey,) who still holds the esteem and friendship, not only of his countrymen, but of this community in general. I send you this by the clipper brig Emma, E. Pitts, commander, of your city, who I can resommend highly to any of your city, who I can resommend highly to any of your city, who I can resommend highly to any of your city, who I can resommend every accommedation; also a superb line of steamers

visit.

The steamer Paraus, on her late passage from Rio The steamer Paraus, on her late passings from the de Janciro, reports the wrock of an American hermaphrodite brig, ashore near Parahibo, on November 19. She was about 160 tons burthen, painted black, with a red streak, and loaded with lumber and rosin. Could not make out her name. Men were employed in getting her cargo out, which would be saved, but the vessel will be a total wreck.

F. Ar G.